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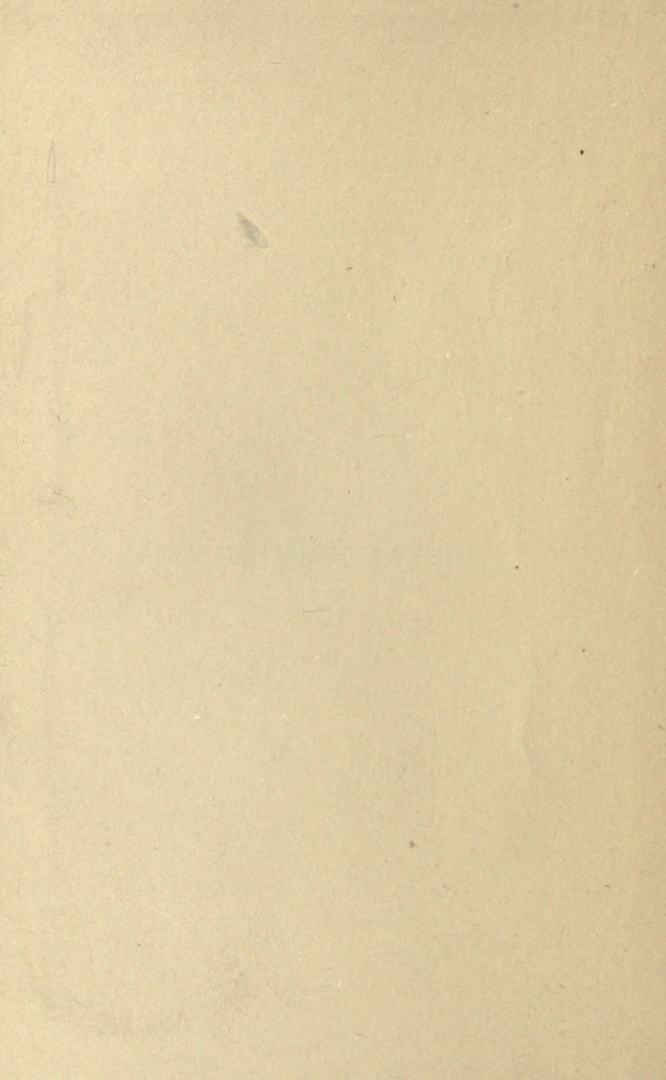


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LATIN GRAMMAR PAPERS

BY

F. RITCHIE, M.A.

The Beacon, Sevenoaks

AUTHOR OF "FIRST STEPS IN LATIN," "EXERCISES IN LATIN PROSE
COMPOSITION," ETC.

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PREFACE.

THESE papers are intended to meet the requirements of Preparatory Schools and of the Junior Forms in Public Schools. They are arranged in groups of graduated difficulty, each group containing twenty papers.

The constant recurrence of certain questions is intentional.

F. R.

THE BEACON, SEVENOAKS,
January, 1895.

I.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., and Gend., *manus, corpus, virtus, nuntius, vulnus*.
2. Decline *mare, deus*.
3. Explain—Vowel, Consonant, Diphthong.
4. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *liber, sacer, acer, pauper*.
5. Decline *tres, mille*; Lat. for—2000 men.
6. Dat. Sing. and Nom. Pl., *tu, se, is, hic, idem*.
7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *doceo, maneo, moveo, sto*.
8. Translate—*capient, veneras, vidisse, audi*.
9. Translate—They made him king; he was made king.

2.

1. Acc. Sing. and Pl., *spes, vir, vis, caput, tempus, obses*.
2. Nom. and Gen. Sing., *Jove, artibus, ordine, jura, senatum*.
3. Explain—Declension, Conjugation.
4. Compare *facilis, celer, parvus, felix*.
5. Latin for—15, 18, 70, 300, 500.
6. Gen. Sing. and Nom. Pl., *is, idem, hic, qui, alter*.
7. Parse *scripserint, posuerunt, veniatis, ducet*.
8. Gerund and Supine (in -um), *facio, do, suadeo, peto*.
9. Translate—You and I will go; you and he will go; will you go?

3.

1. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *pars, vox, res, hostis, rupes*.
2. Meaning of *ruri, domi, foris, vespere*.
3. What is meant by Comparison of Adjectives?
4. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *facilis, miser, audax, dives*.
5. Latin for—30, 40, 50, 60.
6. Dat. Sing. and Acc. Pl., *ipse, quis? quis, qui*.
7. Give the three Participles with English of *frango, laudo, video, claudio*.
8. Translate—Let us send ; to have been seen ; write (thou).
9. Translate—For this reason (*causa*) I will speak for him.

4.

1. Decline in Sing., *vis, vir, iter*.
2. Genitive, Gender, and Engl., *mos, mors, collis, salus, manus*.
3. How are the four Conjugations distinguished?
4. Compare *utilis, similis, sapiens, multus*.
5. Nom. and Acc. Plur., *asper, vetus, velox, melior*.
6. What sort of Pronouns are *se, is, idem, qui, ipse?*
7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *vinco, vivo, gero, pono*.
8. Pres. Infin., *possum, volo, malo, eo, sto*.
9. Translate—Let us come ; do not come ; let him not come.

5.

1. Acc. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *frater, liber, imber, gener, mare*.
2. Parse in two ways, *opera, solis, malis*.
3. Explain—Transitive and Intransitive.
4. Compare *digne, facile, male, diu*.
5. Latin for—200, 300, 400, 500.
6. Voc. Sing., *tu, meus, suus, noster*.
7. Parse *fugies, jaceres, ducetur, fregerunt*.
8. Translate—He will go; they will be broken; ye speak.
9. Translate—Who spoke? did you not hear? what did you say?

6.

1. Acc. Sing. and Pl., *nuntius, salus, impetus, frigus, domus*.
2. Decline in Pl., *deus, spes, vis*.
3. Explain—Deponent and Semideponent.
4. Compare *dubius, malus, humilis, levis*.
5. Meaning of *seni, quater, novus, viciens*.
6. Acc. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *ipse, ille, qui, quis?*
7. Parse *figi, miserim, jungaris, regëris*.

8. English of *usi erant, cape, capi, fertis*.

9. Translate—In the river; into the town; on the wall.

7.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., and Gend., *pons, flos, legio, amnis, dies*.

2. Decline in Sing., *filius, senex*.

3. What is meant by the Finite Verb?

4. Decline *vetus, plus*.

5. Compare *fortiter, tuto, magnopere, male*.

6. Meaning of *quidam, quisque, quisquis, quisquam*.

7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *curro, fugio, sperno, traho*.

8. Imperative Sing., *fero, utor, eo, do, sum*.

9. Translate—She sent her son; we came ourselves.

8.

1. Decline in Sing., *cornu, mare, fides*.

2. Nom. and Gen. Sing., and Engl., *pecudum, ordinum, passuum, obsidum*.

3. What is meant by Increasing Nouns?

4. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *brevis, miser, pulcher, par*.

5. Lat. for—37, 21, 112, 800.

6. Decline in Sing., *aliquis, uterque*.

7. 2nd Sing. Imperf. Subj. Act., *nolo, sedco, pugno, haurio*.

8. English of *voluisse, malet, fuerint, dixisti*.

9. Translate—He wounded himself with his own sword ; he spoke himself for three hours.

9.

1. Decline in Pl., *vis, vir, pars, filia*.

2. Nom. Sing. and Gend., *causis, frigoris, salutis, numeris, tergis*.

3. Explain—Cardinal, Ordinal, and Distributive Numerals.

4. Compare Adjectives formed from *prae, post, prope, ultra*.

5. Lat. for—Twice ; 2 each ; 15th ; 22nd.

6. Acc. Sing. and Pl., *se, hic, idem, quidam, quis?*

7. Write out Pres. Indic. of *capio, morior*.

8. Parse *gessere, esses, fores, ametur*.

9. Translate—He informed us ; we were informed (inform = *certiorem facere*).

10.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., and Gend., *animal, rupes, ordo, eques, virtus*.

2. Nom. and Gen. Sing., *viribus, passibus, moribus, lintribus*.

3. Name the Demonstrative, Reflexive, and Interrogative Pronouns.

4. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *pauper, celeber, ater, prosper*.

5. Positive of *minime, fortissime, tutissime, optime*.
6. Nom. and Acc. Sing., *aliquis, quisquam, quisquis*.
7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *verto, rumpo, volvo, cresco*.
8. Write out Fut. Simp. Indic. Act. and Pass., *rapio, mitto*.
9. Translate—Their town was burning; he burnt their towns.

II.

1. Decline in Sing., *gens, genu, gener, genus*.
2. Genit., Gend., and Engl., *cinis, nix, seges, far, ebur*.
3. Explain—Conjunction, Adverb.
4. Compare *senex, dignus, vetus, humilis*.
5. Lat. for—1000 men, 2000 men, 300 ships.
6. What are the Definitive and Indefinite Pronouns.
7. Parse *tetigēre, rapērent, vincemur, jubeamus*.
8. English of *locutus, auditus, capturus, datus, ausus*.
9. Translate—On the third day; in three days; he remained for many days.

I2.

1. Nom. and Gen. Sing., *libertate, frigore, auxilio, jure, fide*.
2. Decline *domus*; meaning of *domi*.
3. Explain—Tense, Historic, Primary.

4. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *velox, amans, pauper, dulcis*.
5. Nom. and Acc. Pl., *idem, hic, qui, quis* (Indef.).
6. Give Pres. Infin. Pass., *doceo, premo, sentio, capio, do*.
7. English of *fiet, stctēre, ferris, laturus, poteris*.
8. Translate—He went to the city ; he went to Carthage ; he was dear to the soldiers.

13.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., Gend., and Engl., *vis, vir, genus, gens, civis*.
2. What are Gutturals, Dentals, Labials ?
3. Explain—Participle, Particle.
4. Nom. Sing. and Pl., *aegris, paribus, paucis, liberis*.
5. English of *undeni, nougeni, noviens, undeviginti*.
6. Meaning of *uterque, uter, quisque, aliquis, idem*.
7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *aperio, rapio, video, nascor, lego*.
8. Parse *feras, feres, ferris, fereris, ferreris*.
9. Translate—He was made consul ; he is said to have been rich.

14.

1. Decline *deus, domus*.
2. Gen. Sing., Gend., and Engl., *far, fur, aes, cor, caro*.

3. Explain—Composite Subject ; give example.
4. Lat. for—44, 504, ten times, five each.
5. Gen. Pl., *ego, tu, se, idem*.
6. English of *missurus, positus, videri, secutus*.
7. Go through Pres. Indic., *rapio, morior, fero, prosum*.
8. Translate—I wrote myself ; they sent his son ; I have a horse.

15.

1. Abl. S., Gen. Plur., and Gend., *linter, senex, palus, finis, mare*.
2. In what are the following defective : *spes, humus, moenia, vis* ?
3. Explain—Inceptive and Frequentative Verbs.
4. Decline in Plur., *par, vetus, plus*.
5. Lat. for—With 1000 ships ; with 3000 ships.
6. Distinguish *quid* and *quod* (Interrog.).
7. Write out Fut. Simple Indic., *eo, sum, possum*.
8. Parse *fore, crederent, dari, ausi sunt*.
9. Translate—Have you heard ? did you not see ? can you deny ? (*nego*).

16.

1. Genit. Sing. and Pl., *passus, humerus, munus, legatus, domus*.
2. Meaning, Sing. and Pl., *finis, littera, copia, aedes*.
3. Explain—Active and Passive.

4. Give the Superlative of *propior*, *superior*, *inferior*, *prior*.

5. Compare (with English in each degree) *bene*, *male*, *paullum*.

6. Distinguish *quisquam* and *ullus*.

7. Write out Pres. Indic., *volo* (wish), *nolo*, *eo*, *fio*.

8. Princip. Parts with Engl., *cado*, *caedo*, *cedo*, *sequor*, *seco*.

9. Translate—They came with us themselves; he spoke with a loud voice.

17.

1. Gen. Sing. and Pl., and Gend., *pes*, *laus*, *canis*, *vallis*, *grex*.

2. Distinguish *ver*, *vir*, *vires*.

3. Explain—Impersonal Verb; give example.

4. Decline in Sing., *pubes*, *pater*, *brevis*.

5. Give the Ordinals and Distributives corresponding to 10, 20, 100.

6. Meaning of *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, *ullus*.

7. 1st Sing. Pres. Subj., *volo*, *nolo*, *possum*, *capio*, *fero*.

8. English of *moriturus*, *mortuus*, *moriens*, *mori*.

9. Translate—Do not believe him; do you not believe me?

18.

1. Gen. and Acc. Sing., Gend., and Engl., *cor, fur, caro, aes, vas*.
2. Distinguish *opus, opera, opem*.
3. Name the Definitive and Indefinite Pronouns.
4. Nom. and Acc. Pl., *ferox, fertilis, dives, duplex*.
5. Compare *audacter, male, diu, acriter*.
6. Gen. Sing. and Pl., *nullus, alter, qui, idem*.
7. Parse *caperis, capieris, capiaris, capereris*.
8. Lat. for—Speak ; come ; give ; be ; go (Imperat.).
9. Translate—We call him our friend ; he was called our friend.

19.

1. Abl. Sing., Gend., and Engl., *cinis, mel, nix, quies, ebur*.
2. Decline in two ways, *pecus* ; give Gender and English of each.
3. Explain—Primary and Historic.
4. Compare *cupidus, dubius, antiquus, aeger*.
5. Write in ordinary figures, LXIV., XCVI., MDC., XLIX.
6. Lat. for—The other ; another ; which of two ; any.
7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *orior, ordior, audeo, audio*.
8. All Participles, *loquor, jungo, gaudeo*, with English of each.
9. Translate—They marched forty miles in two days.

20.

1. Nom. and Gen. Sing., and Gend., *senectute, tergo, numero, sede, lintre.*
2. Distinguish *more, mora, mori, morti.*
3. What are Nasals and Liquids?
4. Abl. Sing., Nom. and Gen. Pl., *crudelis, carus, fortis, sapiens.*
5. Form Adverbs from *bonus, magnus, tutus, acer.*
6. Whatsort of Pronouns are *quis (?)*, *ipse, se, ille, nos?*
7. Parse *cecidere, frangi, moverint, venerant.*
8. Princip. Parts with Engl., *fero, relinquo, respondeo, rogo.*
9. Translate—His son was killed; he himself fled with his wife.

21.

1. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Plur., *ager, frater, imber, socer, iter.*
2. Decline in Sing., *genu, mare, res, nubes.*
3. Ablat. Sing., *miser, sacer, celeber, pauper.*
4. Explain—Diphthong, Mute, Semi-Consonant.
5. Nom. Plur., *qui, quis (?)*, *quis (Indef.).*
6. Form Adverbs from *dignus, tutus, fortis, facilis.*
7. Princip. Parts with Engl., *vivo, vinco, vincio, veho.*
8. Parse *clausurit, rapuerant, currant, vivent.*
9. Lat. for—Do you see? do you not see? do not shut.

22.

1. Acc. Sing. and Plur., *impetus, locus, corpus, domus, munus*.

2. Nom. Sing., Gender, and Engl., *principum, agminum, passuum, noctium, senum*.

3. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *duplex, vetus, alacer, facilis, liber* (adj.).

4. Explain—Guttural, Dental, Labial.

5. English of *idem, ipse, quidam, uter*.

6. Latin for the Adverbs, well, greatly, little, long.

7. Pres. and Perf. Infin. Pass., *do, jubeo, jungo, aperio*.

8. English of *dederunt, vixerant, vicerint, stetit*.

9. Lat. for—Next day he started at the fourth hour with 3000 men.

23.

1. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *vis, vir, vox, nox, mos, res*.

2. Decline in Pl., *senex, spes, iter*.

3. Compare *celer, utilis, gravis, humilis*.

4. Explain—Nasals, Liquids.

5. Acc. and Gen. Sing., *ego, hic, alius, ipse, qui*.

6. Lat. for—11, 16, 18, 21, 50.

7. Princ. Parts with Engl., *cado, caedo, cedo, condo*.

8. 1st Pers. Pres. and Imperf. Subj., *capio, possum, eo, volo, fero*.

9. Translate—The consul came himself and brought his army with him.

24.

1. Acc. and Gen. Sing., and Gend., *jus, senectus, equitatus, equus, latus* (side).
2. Nom. and Acc. Sing., *injuriis, oculis, praesidiis, aestatis, eboris*.
3. Compare *juvenis, bonus, felix, beneficus*.
4. Explain—Cardinals, Ordinals, Distributives.
5. Decline in Pl., *se, tu, quis* (Indef.).
6. Lat. for—8th, 9th, 13th, 19th, 22nd.
7. 1st Pers. Sing. Fut. Indic. Act., *ludo, mordeo, laudo, sentio*.
8. Parse *mori, crevi, audi, claudi*.
9. Translate—You and I heard their voices; they marched five miles in two hours.

25.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., and Gend., *ignis, nubes, mare, vis, legio*.
2. Decline in Sing., *salus, manus, frigus, ventus*.
3. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *pulcher, alacer, sapiens, dives*.
4. Explain—Demonstrative, Reflexive, and Personal Pronouns.
5. English of *alius, alter, uter, uterque*.
6. Compare *facile, tuto, bene, male*.
7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *figo, fingo, orior, ordior*.

8. 1st Sing. Fut. Simp., *possum, morior, eo, fio, volo*.
9. Translate—He was born at Athens, came to Italy, and died at Rome.

26.

1. Nom. and Gen. Sing., and Gend., *ordine, rupe, aetate, sene, acie*.
2. Decline in Pl., *frater, linter, ager, iter*.
3. Compare *malus, difficilis, utilis, liber*.
4. Give the Nom. Sing. of the Interrogative, Indefinite, and Relative Pronouns.
5. Nom. and Acc. Sing., *quisquis, quisque, quisquam*.
6. Lat. for—70, 80, 200, 400, 543. .
7. 3rd Pl. Pres. Subj., *sto, vinco, capio, seco, sum*.
8. Parse *pugnent, fugite, prem̃eris, duxeris*.
9. Translate—He is ashamed ; they will repent ; on the top of the wall.

27.

1. Decline in Sing., *vir, spes, filius, cornu*.
2. Nom. and Gen. Sing., and Engl., *amniū, gentiū, pecudum, initium*.
3. Positive and Comparative of *maximus, plurimus, veterrimus*.
4. What is meant by the Finite Verb, the Infinite Verb?
5. Nom. Pl., *qui, hic, idem, ego*.

6. English of *octoni, noviēns, semel, viciēni*.
7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *augeo, verto, lego, loquor*.
8. Parse *regēris, regēris, regeres, regereris*.
9. Translate—Do not believe this man ; do you not wish to enjoy peace?

28.

1. Acc. Sing. and Pl., Gend., and Engl., *gens, genus, gener, genu*.
2. What cases are *loci, igni, spei, vi, viri, humi*?
3. Decline in Sing., *pauper, levis, major*.
4. Explain—Primary and Historic Tenses.
5. Lat. for—The other, another, neither, each.
6. Positive of *fortissime, pessime, minime, optime*.
7. Perf. Infin. Act. and Pass., *video, solvo, do, fallo*.
8. Go through Fut. Indic., *morior, rapio*.
9. Translate—We have been informed of his death by the messengers.

29.

1. Decline *domus, vis, vir*.
2. Nom. Sing., Gend., and Engl., *equitum, causis, peccoris, manibus*.
3. Decline Pl., *vetus, gravis, plus*.
4. Distinguish—Gerund, Gerundive.
5. Voc. Sing., *meus, tuus, noster, vester*.
6. Lat. for—800, 900, 2000, 40th.

7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *pario, pareo, paro, parco*.

8. English of *positus, positurus, positurus esse, ponens, poni*.

9. Translate—We hear the voices of the dying and wounded.

30.

1. Nom. and Gen. Sing., and Gend., *peditum, florum, regionum, metum, tergum*.

2. Abl. Sing., *navis, rupes, ovis, animal, vir*.

3. Compare *dubius, vetus, similis, senex*.

4. Why are Participles so called?

5. Nom. and Acc. Sing., *quidam, quisquam, aliquis*.

6. Lat. for—1000 ships : 3000 ships ; six each.

7. English of *venies, videte, vicisti, dari, mittēris*.

8. Parse *crederetis, credideritis, videris, videres*.

9. Translate—Having started at dawn, they marched for five hours.

31.

1. Acc. Sing., Gen. Pl., and Gend., *dies, mos, finis, agmen, mons*.

2. Of what Declension are Nouns ending in *-us*?

3. Superlative of *superior, propior, inferior, prior*.

4. Explain—Deponent and Semideponent.

5. Meaning of *quisquam, ullus, aliquis, quidam*.

6. English of *pessime, fortius, magis, intus*.
7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *emo, colo, quaero, queror*.
8. All Participles (with English of each), *eo, fero, do*.
9. Translate—Many of the ships, being broken by the waves, were taken by the enemy.

32.

1. Nom. Sing. and Pl., *nuntiis, clamoris, civitatis, regnis, nautis*.
2. Of what cases are words ending in *-is, -i*?
3. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *omnis, velox, par, pauper*.
4. Explain—Impersonal and Defective Verbs.
5. What kind of Pronouns are *ipse, se, idem, hic, suus*?
6. Distinguish meanings of *plus* (adv.) and *magis*.
7. Fut. Particip., *reddo, redeo, rapio, traho*.
8. English of *poterunt, fient, morere, redierit*.
9. Translate—Gold is heavier than silver; a few days after.

33.

1. Decline *deus* and *domus*.
2. Gen., Gend., and Engl., *ver, cor, nix, aes, grex*.
3. Acc. Sing. and Pl., *pejor, sacer, plus, asper*.
4. Which tenses indicate completed action?
5. Distinguish meanings of *hic, ilis, le, iste*.

6. Give the rule for forming Compound Numbers, as 37, 250.

7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *fundo, sedeo, juvo, moveo*.

8. Parse *ferris, fereris, ferreris, ferres, ferres*.

9. Translate—They say she has been seen ; he said he would start.

34.

1. Gen. Sing. and Acc., *iter, vis, vir, via, pes, jus*.

2. Nom. and Gen. Sing., *crura, pericula, genera, cornua*.

3. Compare *levis, parvus, antiquus, ferox*.

4. What is meant by 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Person ?

5. Gen. Sing., *se, quisque, alter, idem, aliquis*.

6. English of *ambo, bini, ter, nongenti*.

7. Imperat. Sing., *do, video, utor, morior*.

8. Parse *reddit, redit, vincent, vinciant*.

9. Translate—When he saw this he fled ; everything being prepared, he started.

35.

1. Decline *spes, mare*.

2. Gen., Gend., and Engl., *voluntas, nepos, caro, vas*.

3. Decline in Sing., *plus, gravis, minor*.

4. Give rules for Comparison of Adjectives.

5. Lat. for—Who comes ? what man comes ?

6. Decline *mille, tres*.

7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *reor, soleo, nascor, gaudeo*.

8. Parse *fore, dederis, poterant, ferrent*.

9. Translate—We, who were free, are now slaves ; give me the letter which he wrote.

36.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., and Gend., *passus, genus, animus, aestus, litus*.

2. What is peculiar in Declension of *filius, vir, humus* ?

3. Decline in Pl., *dives, par, plus*.

4. Distinguish Adjective from Adverb.

5. Parse *quae* in as many ways as possible.

6. Lat. for—300 ships ; nine times ; 2000 horsemen.

7. Write out Pres. Indic. Act. and Pass. of *capio*.

8. English of *vives, venias, fertis, fracturus*.

9. Translate—What have you done ? what you say is true.

37.

1. Nom. Sing. and Plur., *signis, hortis, fossis, comitis*.

2. What is peculiar in Declension of *fides, rete, veru, filia* ?

3. Compare Adjectives formed from *prae, prope, intra, supra*.

4. What are the Parts of Speech ?

5. English of *alter, ullus, aliquis, idem, quisquis*.
6. Compare *diu, paullum, fortiter, digne*.
7. Pres. and Perf. Infin., *possum, volo, redeo, reddo*.
8. Princip. Parts and Engl., *figo, fingo, cado, caedo, cedo*.
9. Translate—They died to save the State; they desired to be free.

38.

1. Gen. Sing., Acc. Pl., and Gend., *cor, nix, cinis, vis, vox*.
2. Meaning of *opem, opes, opera* (s.), *operae, opus*.
3. When are Adjectives compared with *magis, maxime*?
4. Explain—Locative, Vocative.
5. Distinguish *quisquam* and *ullus, uterque* and *quisque*.
6. Form Adverbs from *acer, aeger, facilis, gravis*.
7. Engl. of *missurus, usurus, factus, moratus, ratus*.
8. Parse *querëris, quaerëris, quaerëris, quaeri*.
9. Translate—The camp must be fortified; all men must die.

39.

1. Acc. and Gen. Sing. and Gend., *fur, lac, laus, far, mos*.
2. Decline *pecus* in two ways, giving Gend. and Engl.
3. What Adjectives form Superlative in *-limus*?

4. What Pronouns are used substantively only?
5. Acc. Sing. and Pl., *se, hic, ille, ipse*.
6. Positive, *maxime, plurimum, optime, minime*.
7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *doceo, disco, sperno, verto*.
8. Lat. for—Do you see? do not give; let us die; speak (thou).
9. Translate—Having followed them all day, he returned; having taken the city, he returned.

40.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., and Gend., *portus, litus, pons, agmen, liber*.
2. Lat. for—At Athens; at Miletus; at home; in the country.
3. Nom. and Gen. Sing., *desidem, patrem, gracilem, aequalem*.
4. What are Copulative and Factitive Verbs?
5. Lat. for—Whosoever, each of two, which of two, whole.
6. Write in ordinary figures, XLIX., LXXI., XCVI., CXLIV.
7. Princip. Parts and Engl., *pendo, pendeo, ědo, ědo, cado, caedo*.
8. Parse *laturas, fieri, ierint, volant, volent*.
9. Translate—He advised us not to go; we determined not to delay.

41.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., Gend., and Engl., *faber, cinis, lis, rete, apis*.
2. Parse *pretio, ratio, sanguine, latĕre, saluti*.
3. Compare *liber, utilis, aequus, ater*.
4. Nom. (all Genders) and Engl., *quisque, quisquis, quisquam, aliquis*.
5. Princip. Parts and Engl., *metior, mentior, meto, metuo*.
6. Parse *jaçant, jactent, jacent, jacuerat*.
7. Show by examples the construction of *fruor, ignosco, miseret, licet*.
8. Translate—What you say is true; what do you say? tell me what he said; what a wise man he is!
9. How is “than” translated? give examples.

42.

1. Gen. Sing., Acc. Pl., and Gend., *os, mos, flos, dos, bos*.
2. Mention four Feminine words of 2nd Declension.
3. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *sospes, pubes, simplex, vigil*.
4. Give the Demonstratives corresponding to *alter, ubi, unde, quo, quam*.
5. Go through Pres. Indic., *morior, nolo, prosum, feror*.
6. Parse *queri, straveris, vertĕris, juberis*.

7. Translate—Do not remain ; do you not believe ? not even Cicero ; the fields you cultivate will be laid waste (*vastare*).

8. Explain what is meant by Rules of Sequence.

9. Translate—*Erat majestatis populi Romani prohibere injuriam*.

43.

1. Gend., Engl., and Dat. Pl., *ars, arx, arcus, artus, acus*.

2. Parse *auras, aures, auro, ore, orae*.

3. Distinguish *nostri* and *nostrum* (Genitives).

4. Compare *providus, humilis, multus, male*.

5. Princip. Parts and Engl., *paro, pareo, pario, pateo, patior*.

6. Imperf. Subj., 1st Sing., *capió, fero, fio, morior, sentio*.

7. Translate—Scarcely any one ; if any one thinks ; some money.

8. What is a Final Clause ? how constructed in Latin ?

9. Distinguish *se* and *ipse*, *suus* and *ejus* ; give examples.

44.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., *domus, sedes, pectus, currus, facinus*.

2. Point out peculiarities in Declension of *virus, mus, lacus, fides*.

3. Lat. for—18, 21, 500, 9th, two each.
4. Nom. Sing. and Pl., *qui, quis* (?), *quis* (Indef.).
5. 1st Sing. and 3rd Pl. Fut. Indic., *eo, possum, fio, orior, sto*.
6. Parse *texant, texerunt, tetigerunt, severat*.
7. Show the construction of *minor* (threaten), *circumdo, irascor*.
8. When is "that not" expressed by *ut non*, when by *ne*?
9. Translate—Are you friends or foes? a few days before.

45.

1. Gen., Gend., and Engl., *vas, os, frons, pecus*.
2. Parse *collium, studium, gaudio, statio, vigiliis*.
3. Lat. for—Whosoever, each of two, the other, neither.
4. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *alacer, memor, vetus, omnis*.
5. Princip. Parts and Engl., *vivo, vinco, vincio, viso, video*.
6. English of *cadet, cedat, cessat, caedit, cessit*.
7. Distinguish the uses of *cum* and *quando, post* and *postquam*.
8. Give examples of Ablative of Cause, Manner, and Quality.
9. Translate—He promised to come; I fear he will not come.

46.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., and Gend., *stirps, linter, panis, aper, motus*.

2. Point out peculiarities in Declension of *locus, humus, fas, jusjurandum*.

3. Positive and Comparative, *maxime, optime, proxime, tristissime*.

4. Decline *plus* ; distinguish *plus* and *magis*.

5. 1st Sing. Imperf. Subj., *rapio, malo, fero, fio, scpelio*.

6. Distinguish *vēnit, vēnit* ; *ēdit, ēdit* ; *dēdit, dēdit*.

7. Give examples of Final and Consecutive Clauses.

8. Translate—In the middle of the city ; all of us ; each of us.

9. Translate—All must die ; we must take arms ; do not go away.

47.

1. Gen. Sing., Gend., and Engl., *cinis, pectus, capillus, arcus, incus*.

2. Parse (with English) *viris, vires, veris, veru*.

3. Gen. and Abl. Sing., *quisque, alter, istic, hic*.

4. English of *treceni, nonagiens, noveni, XCIX*.

5. Princip. Parts and Engl., *arcesso, sterno, lego, verto, reor*.

6. Parse *triveras, fixerit, vales, pateris*.

7. Show the construction (Person and Thing), *spolio, quaero, rogo, accuso*.

8. What kind of clauses are introduced by *etsi, nisi, postquam, quia*?

9. Translate—As many as possible; I have as many as you.

48.

1. Nom. and Gen. Sing., and Engl., *verbere, comite, aggere, cubilia*.

2. Give four Feminine words of Fourth Declension.

3. Give the Interrogatives corresponding to *ibi, tum, tam, inde, alter*.

4. Acc. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *duplex, inops, satur, pauper, sacer*.

5. Perf. Infin. Act. and Pass., *fero, fingo, figo, sterno*.

6. Distinguish *regĕris, regēris; patēret, pateretur*.

7. Show construction and give English of *invideo, careo, obliviscor, audeo, praesum*.

8. What is meant by a Substantival Clause? How are they divided?

9. Translate—He will repent; do not be ashamed; worthy of praise.

49.

1. Decline in Sing., *ver, vir, aer, aes*.

2. Gend., Gen., and Engl., *cardo, caro, ensis, salus, seges*.

3. Compare *amans, idoneus, pinguis, vetus*.

4. Princip. Parts and Engl., *orior, ordior, oro, nascor, nanciscor*.

5. Parse *ferat, feret, ferret, ferit*.

6. Give examples of Ablative of Instrument, Manner, Cause, Comparison.

7. What kind of Pronouns are *iste, ipse, idem, ille, quis*?

8. Translate—Skilled in speaking ; few in number ; in appearance.

9. Translate—Where are they ? I know where they are ; tell them to come.

50.

1. Gen. Sing., Acc. Pl., Gend., and Engl., *munus, avus, palus, portus*.

2. Parse *pulvere, sociis, decōris, peditum, aera*.

3. Acc. Sing. and Engl., *quicunque, quidam, aliquis, uterque*.

4. Express in two ways, 2000 ships.

5. All Participles (with English of each), *veho, morior, lino, jacio*.

6. Parse *flevēre, senserint, placassem, pendeant*.

7. Lat. for—To hope for safety ; signal for battle ; to wait for help.

8. Translate—Who spoke ? I know who spoke ; I see the man who spoke.

9. When is “any” expressed by *quis, quisquam, ullus*?

51.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., Gend., and Engl., *cancer*, *anser*, *seges*, *rupes*, *vis*.

2. Form Adverbs from *audax*, *tutus*, *facilis*, *bonus*, *magnus*.

3. Decline in Sing., *quisquis*, *nemo*.

4. Meaning, Sing. and Pl., *aedes*, *opem*, *opera*, *sal*.

5. Princip. Parts and Engl., *findo*, *fido*, *aperio*, *reperio*.

6. Gerund in *-dum* of *defendo*, *eo*, *rapio*, *do*.

7. Show the construction of *jubeo* and *impero*.

8. Give an example of Locative Case (Sing. and Pl.) in each of the first three Declensions.

9. Translate—For my sake ; to start for Athens ; for this reason.

52.

1. Gen., Gend., and Engl., *tellus*, *fumus*, *genus*, *gemitus*.

2. Parse (with English) *operam*, *operum*, *opem*, *opum*.

3. Lat. for—Everywhere, wheresoever, somewhere, there.

4. Point out peculiarities in Declension of *meus*, *tuus*, and *se*.

5. Imperat. Sing. and Pl., *utor*, *sentio*, *facio*, *morior*, *nolo*.

6. Parse *visis*, *traxisse*, *nascetur*, *rebar*.

7. Give examples of use of Gerund, Gerundive Attraction.

8. Lat. for—At home ; at Philippi ; at Ancona ; at the river.

9. Translate—The leader being taken, we fled ; the leader, being taken, was slain.

53.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., *fluctus, fructus, scelus, mus, munus*.

2. Parse *viris, veris, vires, vice, vico*.

3. Distinguish *quis* (Interrog.) from *qui* (Interrog.).

4. Decline in full *plus* and *vetus*.

5. Princip. Parts and Engl., *surgo, pasco, torreo, lavo, quatio*.

6. English of *nactus, fusus, ausus, vinctus, veritus*.

7. Lat. for—A few years ago ; a few hours after ; in three days.

8. Show by examples the construction of *oportet, licet, debeo*.

9. Translate—Having set out at dawn, he travelled all day ; having sent ambassadors, he begged for peace.

54.

1. Decline in Sing., *aes, aer, rus, sus*.

2. Point out peculiarities in Declension of *plebs, frenum, artus, pelagus*.

3. Lat. for—19, 90, 999.

4. Mention three Adjectives like *acer*, three like *dives*.

5. English of *vinciri, fungere, questus, quaesiturus*.

6. Distinguish *patēre, patĕre; jacēre, jacĕre, jecĕre*.

7. Lat. for—He would not answer; he said he would come.

8. Lat. for—Waging war is useless; I heard him speaking.

9. Explain, with examples—Factitive Verb and Copulative Verb.

55.

1. Gen. Sing., Gend., and Engl., *obses, species, quies, moles*.

2. Parse *precibus, jugis, scalis, libris, carnis*.

3. Nom. Sing. (all Genders), *viridi, densi, vigili, liquidi, pedestri*.

4. Gen. Sing. and Engl., *quisque, uterque, quivis, aliquis*.

5. Princip. Parts and Engl., *verro, verto, vereor, vello, volo*.

6. Parse in two ways *victurus, ēdit, pendet, textit*.

7. Translate—We repent of having come; it is important for you.

8. Distinguish *quam* (how) and *quomodo*, *cum* and *quando*.

9. Translate—The hope of saving the State; by sparing the captives.

56.

1. Decline in Pl., *domus, vir, spes*.
2. Parse *aggere, cibo, tergis, acie, nepote*.
3. Compare *celeber, pius, capax, frugi*.
4. Distinguish the meanings of *is, ille, iste*.
5. English of *didicisse, laturus, poterunt, posuerint*.
6. Parse *mittereris, fieri, noli, reddat, ferris*.
7. Lat. for—We must hope; you had to flee; we must take this city.
8. Show by examples the construction of *spero, vereor, suadeo*.
9. Give examples of Indirect Question, Conditional Clause, Causal Clause.

57.

1. Gend., Gen., and Engl., *pelagus, artus, grus, locus, jus*.
2. Parse in two ways *vallis, generis, opera*.
3. Nom. Sing. (all Genders), *memorum, medium, ditium, crudelium*.
4. Explain the uses of *quisquam* and *ullus*.
5. Princip. Parts and Engl., *scindo, pungo, gigno, suesco*.
6. Distinguish *reddo, redeo; pendo, pendeo; jacio, jaceo*.

7. Distinguish—Gerund and Gerundive.
8. Lat. for—He returned safely ; we were the first to cross.
9. Explain—Subordinate, Co-ordinate, Correlative.

58.

1. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *lis, crus, mare, ignis, socer*.
2. Distinguish *aëra, āera* ; *libri, liberi* ; *portus, porta*.
3. Decline in Sing., *quisquis, nemo, plus*.
4. Superlative of *inferior, propior, senior, nuper, magis*.
5. All Participles with Engl., *cado, caedo, fingo, figo*.
6. Parse *desere, redeant, ussere, patieris*.
7. Explain—Gerundive Attraction ; give example.
8. Give examples of Concessive Clause and Indirect Command.
9. Translate—Do not believe ; do you not believe ? he is not to be believed.

59.

1. Gen., Gend., and Engl., *gens, genus, genu, gener, gena*.
2. Decline in Sing., *filius, calcar, Iuppiter*.
3. Nom. Sing. (all Genders), *exiguus, fallacis, superstitis, palustris*.
4. Lat. for—Ten each, four times, 800, a million.

5. Princip. Parts and Engl., *tego, texo, video, viso, vivo, vinco.*

6. English of *ortus, orsus, mensus, messus, nactus, natus.*

7. Translate—Having exhorted his men, he gave the signal; having praised his men, he gave the signal.

8. Show construction of *postulo, oro, cogo, polliceor.*

9. Give examples of *qui* used with Consecutive and with Final Force.

60.

1. Decline in Pl., *deus, bos, vir.*

2. Dat. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *ars, acies, lepus, as, humus.*

3. Form and compare Adverbs from *gravis, longus, parvus, sapiens.*

4. Distinguish the uses of *se* and *ipse.*

5. English of *fatur, coepero, fiet, iturus.*

6. Parse *quererentur, quaerent, fuëre, furëre, fore.*

7. Translate—In the consulship of Antonius; seeing this he went away.

8. Distinguish *dixit eum venturum* and *dixit se venturum*; *quod dixit verum est* and *quid dixerit incertum est.*

9. Give examples of the uses of *sub, pro, apud, de.*

61.

1. Parse *abietis*, *nectentur*, *concussam*, *odēre*.
2. Derive *facilis*, *cautus*, *mobilis*, *securus*.
3. Distinguish *oblītus*, *oblītus*; *vēlis*, *vēlis*; *reliqui*, *reliqui*.
4. Point out peculiarities in Declension of *tuus*, *fas*, *plus*, *Aeneas*.
5. Princip. Parts and Engl., *pergo*, *abigo*, *aboleo*, *seco*, *viso*.
6. Show the construction of *hortor*, *peto*, *sino*, *suadeo*.
7. Correct the following: *Imperati sunt abire*; *spero venire*; *monuit ut nihil faceretur*; *si venerat vidisset*.
8. Translate—He was born a slave; let us enjoy peace; the stone was rolling; do not envy him.

62.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., Gend., and Engl., *foedus*, *arcus*, *lepus*, *vates*.
2. Compound *fero* with *ab-*, *ad-*, *e-*, *ob-*, *in-*.
3. Parse in two ways *ferri*, *avi*, *passus*, *solvit*, *ēdit*.
4. Compare *antiquus*, *utilis*, *senex*, *paullum*, *velox*.
5. What words of Fourth Declension are Feminine?
6. Explain—Objective and Subjective Genitive give example of each.
7. Explain the difference of mood in *Quid petas scio*, *quod petis dabo*.

8. Distinguish *consulo te, consulo tibi*.

9. Translate—We hope to see; they said they would have come; he happened to be present; it is said that they fled.

63.

1. Parse *feriet, serves, miserere, servitis*.

2. Show the force of the terminations *-tor, -tudo, -ax*.

3. Distinguish *homo, vir; hostis, inimicus; vetus, antiquus*.

4. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *vetus, par, inops, sacer, alacer*.

5. Notice peculiarities in Declension of *aether, artus, vas, talentum, pelagus*.

6. Show the construction of *vereor, minor, circumdo, irascor*.

7. Translate—They came to our help; the eloquent Cicero spoke; the men in the camp; he gave it me as a gift.

8. Translate—*Non est dubium quin id fiat; qua facie fuit? miseret me aliorum; trecenti conjuravimus*.

64.

1. Parse *labere, sēdes, segetis, gurgitis, demitis*.

2. Derive *naufragium, agmen, tibicen, praeceps, series*.

3. Distinguish *aestas, aetas, aestus; mensa, mensis, mensus* (all Nominative).

4. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., *volucris, amnis, rete, vates, ars.*

5. Princip. Parts and Engl., *retundo, immolo, prehendo, pando, sedo.*

6. Give examples of Ablative of Quality, Respect, Manner.

7. Correct—*Persuadeor ut hoc verum est; vir sapientiae; postquam tres dies rediit; vēnimus videre.*

8. Translate—What did you say? what you say is true; I know what you wish; I will do what you wish.

65.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., and Engl., *bos, lis, vas (n.), portus, cubile.*

2. Form diminutives from *ager, filius, rete, lectus.*

3. Distinguish *liber, liber; refert, refert; fīdit, fīdit.*

4. Lat. for—500, 90, 400th, eleven each, nine times.

5. Mention four words of Fourth Declension taking *-ubus* in Abl. Pl.

6. Explain—Co-ordinate and Subordinate.

7. Translate—*De industria; ex sententia; per me licet; poenas dare; secundum litus; re infecta.*

8. Translate—They did this unwillingly; in the lifetime of Augustus; he seized the spear and broke it; our men, being frightened, fled.

66.

1. 3rd Plur. Fut. Simp. Indic. Act., *praesum*, *prosum*, *reddo*, *redeo*.

2. Give the derivation of—Toast, pension, market, real.

3. Parse in two ways *serunt*, *texit*, *pendent*, *canis*, *amari*.

4. Nom. Sing. (all Genders) and Engl., *quisquis*, *quisquam*, *quisque*, *quidam*.

5. Notice peculiarities in Declension of *glacies*, *laurus*, *plebs*, *jocus*.

6. Show the construction of *interest*, *spolio*, *careo*, *confido*.

7. Explain—*Sub hasta vendere* ; *sub jugum mittere* ; *agmen novissimum* ; *Kalendis Martiis*.

8. Translate—I fear this is true ; they begged us to go ; he advised that no one should leave the city.

67.

1. Parse *genis*, *genium*, *genuere*, *genero*, *genera*.

2. Derive *prudens*, *nobilis*, *secretus*, *pecunia*.

3. Distinguish *acies*, *agmen* ; *rus*, *patria* ; *consilium*, *concilium*.

4. Princip. Parts and Engl., *porrigo*, *expleo*, *adipiscor*, *lenio*, *posco*.

5. Show by examples the construction of *priusquam*.

6. Parse *suamet*, *meopte*, *istiusce*.

7. Translate—*Consulo tibi, consulo te; aes alienum; quid verbis opus est? receptui canere.*

8. Translate—The citizens must take arms; they are not to be envied; you will have to cross the Rhine; we learn by reading books.

68.

1. Write out Pres. Indic., *possum, fio, morior, inquam.*

2. Form Abstract Nouns from *laetus, verus, fortis, facilis.*

3. Parse in two ways *feras, facies, ludis, suis, fores.*

4. Lat. for—300 each, 30th, twenty times, 126.

5. What terminations are Neuter in 3rd Decl.?

6. Give examples of Concessive Clause, Final Clause, Indirect Question.

7. Correct—*Credendus est; rogabo unde venit; nupsit filiam meam; ne hoc facias.*

8. Translate—He was foolish enough to go; you are too wise to do this; he sent a slave to shut the gate; we stood on the wall to see better.

69.

1. 1st Sing. Imperf. Subj., *supero, supersum, patior, mentior, fio.*

2. Derive—Custom, frail, crescent, mayor, fossil.

3. Distinguish *poculum, patera; augeo, cresco; aer, aether.*

4. Parse *desierant, ferit, desere, capiere, nolite*.
5. Genit., Gend., and Engl., *lepus, verber, seges, ligo, fascis*.
6. Show the construction of *postulo, moneo, polliceor, impedio*.
7. Translate—*Constat inter omnes; quid de nobis fiet? hoc a me est; quot homines tot sententiae*.
8. Translate—He ought to have spoken; do not be ashamed; I pity you (*miseret*); he will repent of having come.

70.

1. Parse *horam, tuebitur, fare, revisit, sudarit*.
2. Form Adjectives from *aurum, rus, frater, fleo, rapio*.
3. Distinguish *mānibus, m̄nibus; latēre, latēre; m̄lum, m̄lum; n̄tens, n̄tens; dedēre, dedēre*.
4. Decline in Sing., *aes, aether, sus, vis, vetus*.
5. Princ. Parts and Engl., *placo, placeo, sedo, sedeo, video, viso*.
6. Show by examples the uses of *neve, annon, postquam*.
7. Translate—*Illud mea magni interest; sic itur ad astra; Idibus Martiis; Pridie Kalendas Octobres*.
8. Translate—While I was speaking he came in; when I arrive I will write; we must remain till he returns; you must start before the gates are closed.

71.

1. Parse in two ways *vellere, firma, vitas, pellis, ora*.
2. Compound *sub* with *curro, fero, specio, rego, pono*.
3. Distinguish *utrum sive; nec neve; cum quando*.
4. English of *triciens, seceni, nongenti, D., CCIQQ.*
5. Decline in Pl., *deus, vas (n), mus, canis, par*.
6. Explain, with examples—Composite Subject;
Cognate Accus.
7. Translate—*Tantum non periit; actum est de nobis;
nihil ad rem; te caveo; tibi caveo*.
8. Translate—He died a few days after he reached
home; we have been living here for three years; I
shall return in a few days if I can.

72.

1. Distinguish *pario, pareo, paro; sido, sedo, sedeo*.
2. Derive from Lat.—Carnation, pagan, peer, sparse,
city.
3. Parse in two ways *securi, alitis, laudes, sitis,
pellis*.
4. Decline in Sing., *par, vetus, pubes*.
5. Compare *providus, pessimus, imus, maxime*.
6. Show construction of *faveo, potior, taedet, refert*.
7. Translate—*Re infecta rediit; me auctore; de in-
tegro; alii aliunde conveniunt; liberat te aere alieno*.
8. Translate—If you ask him he will answer; if he
were living he would be present (*adsum*); if you ordered
him he would do it.

73.

1. Parse *galeas, lares, sospitis, agitis, aggere*.
2. Form Frequentatives of *capio, rogo* ; Inceptives from *puer, senex*.
3. Distinguish *sōles, sōles; vādīs, vādīs; occīdit, occīdit; lēgit, lēgit; decōris, decōris*.
4. Notice peculiarities in Declension of *arcus, nox, spes, vigil*.
5. Princip. Parts and Engl., *tego, texo; appareo, apparo; meto, metior*.
6. Show by examples the construction of *quin* and *quominus*.
7. Translate—*Suum cuique dedit; modo hoc, modo illud dixit; singulas vestes iis dedit; urbem captam incendit*.
8. Translate—In the ancient city of Athens; they went to their friends at Corinth; for your sake and your father's; it is impossible for us to remain.

74.

1. Decline in Sing., *virus, aether, vetus, margo*.
2. Derive *ferax, discrimen, religio, segnis, nobilis*.
3. Distinguish *tellus, terra, humus; nunc, jam; ante, antequam*.
4. Parse *fatebere, molire, regnarat, egeas*.
5. Genit., Gender, and Engl., *vas, frons, pecus, os*.

6. Give rule for the use of the Ablative of Comparison.

7. Translate—*Stultior est quam ut faciat ; hoc mihi persuasum est ; vereor ut verum sit ; opinione celerius venit.*

8. Translate—If he has done it he is worthy of death ; I will come if you call ; if his father died he would be rich ; if you were wise you would not be here.

75.

1. Genit. Sing., Gender, and Engl., *pulvis, acus, anguis, faber, cuspis.*

2. Derive—Plumber, oval, primrose, estuary, arch.

3. Distinguish *queri, quæri ; paret, pariet ; amor tui, amor tuus.*

4. Parse *adeas, ades, addes, concusserit, perculerunt.*

5. Mention Consonant Nouns that take *-ium* in Genit. Plur.

6. Show the construction of *vescor, privo, comparo, licet.*

7. Comment on *equo ne credite ; ego cur invideor ? hoc tibi honori habeo ; tota urbe gemitus fit.*

8. Translate—They blamed him for not coming ; he could scarcely speak for joy ; for a soldier to flee is disgraceful ; it is necessary for us to go.

76.

1. Nom. (in full) and Engl., *alter, uter, uterque, aliquis*.

2. Show the force of the terminations *-ensis, -etum, -tor, -bundus*.

3. Parse in two ways *parietis, pare, vites, novi, domo*.

4. Notice peculiarities in Decl. of *myrtus, requies, vates, humus*.

5. Explain—Protasis, Apodosis.

6. Principal Parts and Engl. (two ways), *dico, sero, appello, deligo*.

7. Translate with notes—*Jamdudum cupio ; haec res nobis saluti fuit ; nihil habeo quod dicam ; voluptatem minimi facit.*

8. Translate—He will die whether he is innocent or guilty (*nocens*) ; the more he has the more he desires ; we use the same laws as you ; he is as poor as he once was rich.

77.

1. Nom. Sing. and Plur. and Engl., *idem, quis, quis ?*

2. Derive *egregius, princeps, praeceps, ingenium*.

3. Distinguish *tot, quot ; non nemo, nemo non ; quis, quisquam*.

4. Parse *interit, induruit, peregit, amarier*.

5. Decline *opem, vis, domus*.

6. Give example of *cum* (when) with each tense.

7. Turn into *Oratio Recta*—*Non virtute neque in*

acie vicisse Romanos, sed scientia oppugnationis, cujus rei essent ipsi imperiti.

8. Translate—In my opinion ; in his youth he lived at Rome ; they returned in safety ; he is skilled in speaking.

78.

1. Abl. Sing., Genit. Pl., and Engl., *vetus, pubes, inops, par.*

2. Explain A.U.C. ; H.S. ; S.D.P. ; P.R. : Coss.

3. Distinguish *uter, uterque ; simul, simulac ; nec, neve.*

4. Compound *ab, ago ; per, rego ; ab, fero ; per, luceo.*

5. Genit., Gend., and Engl., *paries, ros, robur, caespes, silex.*

6. Show construction of *debeo, oportet, dignus, doceo.*

7. Turn into *Or. Obl.*—“ *Habetis* ” inquit “ *facultatem quam petiistis. Cur dubitatis? Vos sequimini, ego primus ibo.* ”

8. Translate—We have lost the best friend we had ; he was the last to go ; let us not lose such an opportunity as this ; it is you who are to blame.

79.

1. Distinguish the uses of the Abl. in *-i* and *-e* in Adjectives which have both forms.

2. Explain *dactyl, spondee, iambus, trochee, anapaest.*

3. Parse in two ways *potes, veniam, salis, levi, feris.*

4. Nom. Sing. and Engl., *genas, genu, genti, genero, genere.*

5. Princ. Parts and Engl., *pasco, pando, patior, paciscor, partior.*

6. Explain (with examples)—Objective and Subjective Genitive.

7. Turn into *Oratio Recta* (Ariovistus to Cæsar)—*Se prius in Galliam venisse quam Romanos; cur in suas possessiones veniret; exercitum deducerent.*

8. Translate—Instead of laughing, they are crying; we moved the stone in spite of its weight; the whole of Italy was ravaged; a man of wisdom.

80.

1. Compare *celer, frugi, multum, male, utilis.*

2. Compound with *con*—*scando, dare, facio, caedo, claudio.*

3. Distinguish *opem, opes, opera* (s.), *opera* (pl.), *opus* (indecl.).

4. Parse *superasset, superesset, coiere, adeo, coeperit.*

5. Acc. Sing. and Engl., *quisquis, quisque, aliquis, quivis.*

6. Write out the Verb Infinite of *duco.*

7. Translate—*Abire summae est dementiae; fac venias; non multum afuit, quin caperentur; cave facias.*

8. Translate—He is not the man to say that; they could not help laughing; who is there who has not heard? what prevents us from starting?

81.

1. Form Adjectives from *pater, ferrum, sto, mare, cras*.
2. Distinguish *mundus, tellus, terra, orbis terrarum*.
3. Parse *ditis, passis, tunsae, ripis, permensi*.
4. Princ. Parts and Engl., *adolesco, spondeo, lego, intelligo, neo*.
5. Compare *nequam, antiquus, frugi, habilis, vetus*.
6. Show construction of *pudet, refert, intersum, accidit*.
7. Translate—*Rerum novarum cupidus; tibi parcendum erat; facere non poterant quin flerent; a nobis curritur*.
8. Translate—The enemy surrendered; times have changed; he said he had done nothing; it is said that Marius was slain.

82.

1. Genit. Sing., Gender, and Engl., *cinis, rete, as, strepitus, linter*.
2. Distinguish the uses of *ait, inquit*.
3. Explain—Historic Infinitive, Historic Present.
4. Derive from Latin—Exaggerate, fissure, real, palliate.
5. Form Adverbs from *liber, alius, decem, gradus*.
6. Show the construction of *resisto, adimo, spolio, accuso*.

7. Translate—*Quid mea refert? obviam fit mihi; instar montis equum; rem minimi facit.*

8. Translate—He is undoubtedly rich; those standing by were alarmed; you are the same as ever; I have nothing to say.

83.

1. Give various meanings of *sinus, acies, jugum, hiems.*

2. Parse *murice, locas, oblite, deseris, aptent.*

3. Explain—Nomen, Praenomen, Cognomen, Agnomen.

4. Derive *tibicen, prudens, praeceps, facundus, seditio.*

5. Lat. for—70, 40th, nine each, fifty times.

6. Distinguish *nostri* from *nostrum* (both Genit. Plur.).

7. Translate—*Aes alienum; quid mihi tecum est? alii aliunde venerunt; odio sum civibus.*

8. Translate—I fear he will never return; are they rich or not? when I have seen him I will write; you might have done this.

84.

1. Accus. Sing., *heros, lampas, Orpheus, Delos, sitis.*

2. Distinguish *pārent, pārent; nātens, nātens; lēgi, lēgi; vēlis, vēlis; decōra, decōra.*

3. Explain and give examples of Frequentative, Inceptive, Desiderative Verbs.

4. Form diminutives of *ager, opus, capra, asinus*.

5. Princ. Parts and Engl., *juvo, cieo, eneco, frigo, frigeo*.

6. Give examples of *qui* with Final and with Consecutive Force.

7. Distinguish *obsides imperat ; militibus imperavit ; nescio quid dixit ; nescio quid dixerit*.

8. Translate—It seems he is poor : he was asked his opinion ; no Roman will say this ; he committed suicide.

85.

1. Notice peculiarities in Declension of *vesper, frenum, humus, myrtus, jecur*.

2. Parse *exoriare, pugnare, alta, fabor, gurgite*.

3. Explain—Assimilation, Syncope, Metathesis.

4. Form Abstract Latin Nouns from *fortis, facilis, saevus, senex, bonus*.

5. Decline in Sing., *plus, compos* ; in Pl., *par, vetus*.

6. Show construction of *inferre (bellum), minor, sino, impedio*.

7. Translate with notes—*Poenas sumere ; clamatum est ; cui bono ? quin taces ? fac scribas ; di meliora*.

8. Translate—The consuls blamed each other ; he took the city and burnt it ; there is no one who believes ; you ought to have come.

86.

1. Genit., Gend., and Engl., *torris, cardo, papaver, grus, acus.*
2. Distinguish *questus, quaestus, quaesitus* ; *fac, face, facie.*
3. Explain—*Kalends, Nones, Ides.*
4. Derivation of—*Cloister, impale, ponder, pension, peer.*
5. Compare *paulum, intus, prope, magnopere.*
6. Distinguish *sive . . . sive* from *utrum . . . an.*
7. Turn into *Oratio Recta*—*Scire se illa esse vera nec quenquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere.*
8. Translate—He was condemned to death ; he is wiser than any of us ; I will undergo any danger ; he replied to my question.

87.

1. Notice peculiarities in Declension of *locus, requies, jugerum, vulgus.*
2. Parse *fugarat, velat, aggere, pateras, ubere.*
3. Give examples of Genit. of Quality, Objective Genit., Partitive Genit.
4. Princ. Parts and Engl., *pello, molo, lino, meto, ico.*
5. Derive *bruma, religio, auspex, integer.*

6. Distinguish *necne* and *annon* ; *nec* and *neve*.

7. Turn into *Orat. Obliqua*—*Urbem contra nos defendent ; ne tamen dubitaveritis ; nonne eorum copias saepe superavistis ?*

8. Translate—He was the only one who knew ; the moon happened to be full ; we cannot help believing him ; this is a hindrance to us.

88.

1. Genit., Gend., and Engl., *far, auceps, incus, strix, virus*.

2. Princ. Parts and Engl., *sedo, sedeo, sido, pareo, paro, pario*.

3. Give examples of Cognate Ace., Acc. of Respect, Dat. of Purpose.

4. Form Adjectives from *ignis, forum, vir, pes, bellum*.

5. Meaning of *ubique, furtim, hactenus, toties*.

6. Give examples of *antequam* with (1) Indic., (2) Subjunct.

7. Explain the Subjunctives in the following—*Vehementer eos incusavit quod hoc putarent ; his mandavit ut, quae ille diceret, cognoscerent*.

8. Translate—He wrote this in his consulship ; that is impossible ; so far from blaming, he praises you ; there were as many slaves as free men.

89.

1. Nom. Sing., Gender, and Engl., *grandine, febri, precibus, obside, famem.*

2. Parse *peregit, perrexit, stragis, funeris, umbris.*

3. What are Consecutive and Concessive Clauses ?
Give examples.

4. Compound *a (ab)* with *cedo, fugio, terreo, fero.*

5. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., *satur, ruber, puter, par, sospes.*

6. Give examples of *unde* (whence) with Indic. and with Subjunct.

7. Turn into *Oratio Recta*—*Postulavit ne quem peditem ad colloquium Caesar adduceret ; vereri se ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur ; uterque cum equitatu veniret ; alia ratione sese non esse venturum.*

8. Translate—I have concealed nothing from you ; you are hated by us ; I am persuaded that he will come in ; it is madness to do this.

90.

1. Distinguish *metum, metam ; portum, portam ; ova, ove.*

2. Parse in two ways *feras, pateris, ferri, vita.*

3. Explain—Suboblique Clause. Give examples.

4. Princ. Parts and Engl., *fodio, suo, pascio, pecto, diligo.*

5. Lat. for—22nd, thirty-two each, forty-two times, a million.
6. Show the construction of *peritus*, *insuetus*, *contentus*, *fretus*.
7. Distinguish *scribebat orationes* { *quas alii dicebant,*
 quas alii dicerent.
8. Translate—They threatened us with death ; he exchanged iron for silver ; what need of words ? a boy ten years old.

91.

1. Nom. Sing., Gend., and Engl., *sidere, ovo, velleris, ramis, remige.*
2. Parse in two ways *pellis, passis, muris, vites, victurus.*
3. Explain and give examples of Deliberative Question, Alternative Question.
4. Princ. Parts and Engl., *gigno, laccio, sentio, spolio, verto.*
5. When do Present Participles take Ablat. in *-i*? when in *-e*?
6. Show meaning and construction of *secundum, cis, penes, erga.*
7. Turn into *Oratio Recta*—*Se prius in Galliam venisse quam Caesarem; cur in suas possessiones veniret?*
8. Translate—They had been preparing arms for a long while; when you have finished the work, let me know; he came to meet us as we returned.

92.

1. What Nouns of Fourth Declension have *-ubus* in Dat. Pl. ?

2. Distinguish *lābor*, *lābor* ; *dīco*, *dīco* ; *mānes*, *mānes* ; *frētum*, *frētum* ; *verē*, *verē*.

3. Classify the Mute Consonants.

4. Princ. Parts and Engl., *finco*, *figo*, *cado*, *caedo*, *cedo*.

5. English of *parum*, *fere*, *secus*, *illinc*, *usque*.

6. Give examples of the use of the Supines in *-um* and *-u*.

7. Turn into *Oratio Obliqua*—*De adventu tuo certior factus sum* ; *ne desperaveris* ; *nonne graviora jam passus es* ?

8. Translate—How many of them are there ? they fought on horseback ; every good man will praise him ; it was I who did it.

93.

1. Abl. Sing., Genit. Pl., Gender, and Engl., *testis*, *opem*, *aestas*, *fructus*, *linter*.

2. Parse *fateri*, *effare*, *figit*, *rebar*, *complerint*.

3. Explain and give examples of Ablative of Manner and of Quality.

4. Compound *ad*, *quaero* ; *sub*, *ago* ; *re*, *premo* ; *sub*, *rapio*.

5. Write in figures, MDCXLIX., IƆƆ., IƆC., XCIX.

6. Translate in two ways—He came to Rome a few days before he died.

7. Turn into *Oratio Obliqua*—*Si hoc feceritis, pacem vobiscum faciam ; obsides quos habeo reddam ; movenda sunt castra, quod hostes jam flumen transeunt.*

8. Translate—We prefer death to slavery ; this concerns you both ; he met us unexpectedly ; I will not go unless you bid me.

94.

1. Nom., Gend., and Engl., *arundine, minis, foedera, astris, ictum.*

2. Distinguish *rigo, rigeo ; mulceo, mulgeo ; meto, metior.*

3. Explain — A.D. IV. *Non. Mart.* ; A.D. X. *Kal. Oct.*

4. Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl., *concors, degener, equester, deses, inops.*

5. Lat. for—3300 men ; more than 200 men (two ways).

6. Show how “each other” may be translated.

7. Translate with notes—*Pollicitus est sibi eam rem curae futuram ; expectare dum hostium copiae augerentur summae dementiae esse judicabat.*

8. Translate—Without waiting for a guide he started ; surely he is worthy to be made consul ; I will do what I can ; you see the position of affairs.

95.

1. Abl. Sing., Gend., and Engl., *tellus, fremitus, decus, metus*.
2. Parse *tenuēs, experrectus, vinxerit, tostum, flecti*.
3. Explain — Virtually Suboblique Clause. Give example.
4. Princ. Parts and Engl., *mentior, metior; orior, ordior; nascor, nanciscor*.
5. Lat. for—Too much, too little, lastly, hither, scarcely.
6. Translate—Instead of writing he came himself.
7. Turn into *Oratio Recta*—*Habere sese quae de re communi dicere vellet; facilem esse rem seu maneat seu proficiscantur, si modo omnes unum sentiant*.
8. Translate—The burden is too heavy for me to bear; the longer he lives the more foolish he becomes; he was followed by the cavalry; I fear you don't understand.

96.

1. Give the Nominative Terminations of Third Declension which are usually Masculine, with one example of each.
2. Distinguish *veneo, venio; fugio, fugo; video, viso*.
3. Give examples of Intransitive Verbs used Impersonally.

4. Parse in two ways *crevi, luxi, pavi, pactus, versus.*

5. When is *quod* used with Subj. ? Give examples.

6. How are "yes" and "no" rendered in Latin ?

7. Translate—*Ita vivam ut te amo ; his rebus non interfui ; favete linguis ; accedit quod pauperrimus est.*

8. Translate—So far from laughing, he is weeping ; he said he would return when he had finished the work.

97.

1. Nom. Sing. and Engl., *habenis, verbere, collo, cupidine, carnis.*

2. Parse *metuas, mercede, mentiris, placastis, surrexit.*

3. Explain—S.C. ; A.U.C. ; Prid. Non. Jun. ; IQQ.

4. Distinguish *lĕgo, lēgo ; dīco, dīco ; edŭco, edŭco.*

5. English of *plerumque, haudquaquam, tantum, alibi.*

6. Show construction of *postulo, mando, precor, patior.*

7. Translate—*A senatu stare ; non is sum qui faciam ; fac bono sis animo ; de nobis actum est.*

8. Translate—Perhaps the gate is open ; if you do this I shall rejoice ; it is folly to delay ; I saw him the day before he died.

98.

1. Notice peculiarities in Declension of *panis*, *virus*, *lacus*, *baculus*.

2. Distinguish *simulo*, *dissimulo* ; *suadeo*, *persuadeo*.

3. Explain—Antepenultimate, Imparisyllabic.

4. Princ. Parts and Engl. (2), *appello*, *fundo*, *mando*.

5. Form Adjectives from *ignis*, *dies*, *legio*, *aestas*, *periculum*.

6. What kind of Ablatives are *natu minor*, *torpidus somno*, *aliquanto plus* ?

7. Translate with notes—*Thebae quod Boeotiae caput est* ; *illud Ciceronis* ; *equum quem optimum habuit vendidit* ; *ubi gentium* ?

8. Translate—He succeeded to the crown ; I think differently from you ; possibly he is innocent ; I happened to hear.

99.

1. Abl. Sing., Gen. Pl., Gend., and Engl., *glis*, *dos*, *bos*, *vas*, *laus*.

2. Distinguish *pōtis*, *pōtes*, *pōtas* ; *pālus*, *pālus*.

3. Explain—Co-ordinate, Subordinate, Correlative.

4. Parse *deerit*, *deserit*, *flerent*, *inierit*, *superesset*.

5. Express in Latin—15th March, 12th January, 2nd April, 26th May.

6. Name the Concessive Conjunctions, with their construction.

7. Turn into *Oratio Recta*—*Haec esse quae ab eo postularet; primum ne copias trans flumen traduceret; deinde obsides quos haberet redderet.*

8. Translate—I have no doubt you will come; I wish he were living; these men will not be believed; the brave Cassius was slain.

100.

1. Notice peculiarities in Decl. of *vates*, *sitis*, *sal*, *lis*, *instar*.

2. Parse *abiete*, *preces*, *manda*, *excussisse*, *avulso*.

3. Explain—Simile, Metaphor.

4. Derive—Remorse, crescent, radical, carnation.

5. Distinguish *foris* and *foras*; *quam* (how) and *quomodo*.

6. When may *cum* (when) be used with Indicative?

7. Turn into *Oratio Obliqua*—*Non ego Gallis sed Galli mihi bellum intulerunt; omnes eorum copiae a me pulsae sunt.*

8. Translate—They returned in safety; let us avoid such a danger as this; your having done this pleases me; let us not live to eat.

101.

1. Nom., Gend., and Engl., *falces*, *trabibus*, *aricte*, *aditum*, *usui*.

2. Lat. for—North, South, East, West.

3. Parse *morēris*, *placatis*, *sedas*, *ausit*.

4. Show by examples the various uses of *dum*.
5. Nom. Sing. and Engl., *aliquis, quisnam, ecquis, quisquis*.
6. Translate—The men in the city were taken ; he is too prudent to be caught ; do not neglect such an opportunity as this.
7. Explain the Mood—*Mercatoribus est aditus ut, quae bello cepcrint, quibus vendant, habeant*.
8. Translate—*Magnam opinionem virtutis habent ; Clodii intererat, Milonem perire*.

102.

1. Parse *sidera, aethera, arenis, prole, cervice*.
2. Lat. for—Yesterday, to-day, to-morrow ; with corresponding Adjectives.
3. Princ. Parts and Engl., *luceo, lugeo, luo, metior, meto*.
4. Meaning of *parum, secus, nimis, perinde, valde*.
5. Show construction of *transduco, adimo, infero*.
6. Turn into *Oratio Recta* (Germans speaking to Romans)—*Se venisse invitos ; si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse iis utiles esse amicos ; vel sibi agros attribuant vel patiantur eos tenere quos armis possederint*.
7. Translate—I happened to be present at that time ; the battle took place the day after ; he met Clodius returning from the country.
8. Translate—*Cicero auctor non fuit Caesaris interficiendi ; aliter atque ostenderam, facis*.

103.

1. Distinguish *opem*, *opes*, *opus*, *opera* (s.), *operae*.
2. Form Adjectives from *homo*, *populus*, *castra*, *furtum*, *ingenium*.
3. Parse in two ways *luci*, *lectus*, *pavi*, *mensis*, *vites*.
4. What kind of Ablatives are *natus deā*, *lacte abundat*, *procul negotiis*?
5. Lat. for—Twenty-one, 31st, forty-one each, fifty-one times.
6. When is “any” translated by *quisquam*, *ullus*, *quis*?
7. Translate and comment on—*Ego cur invideor? it clamor caelo; captivorum numerus fuit septem millium*.
8. Translate—Skilled in war; swift of foot; up stream; down stream; what is to hinder your going?

104.

1. Notice peculiarities in Declension of *gigas*, *tigris*, *fames*, *nox*, *pelagus*.
2. Derive *fulmen*, *pabulum*, *fabula*, *naufragus*.
3. Parse *abietis*, *desine*, *domas*, *aggere*, *fuget*.
4. Meaning of *queo*, *ambio*, *veneo*, *esurio*, *vapulo*.
5. Explain the Subjunct.—*quid agerem? quis est qui credat? laudo te qui facias*.
6. Translate—He said he would have shut the gate; he said the gate would have been shut.

7. Translate and comment on—*Tam sum amicus reipublicae quam qui maxime; perierat imperium si Fabius ausus esset.*

8. Translate—The town of Corioli was taken; this book pleased me when a boy; buying is one thing, selling is another.

105.

1. Parse *desere, questibus, gurgite, nectare, segnior.*

2. Give various meanings of *secundus, jugum, acies, tempestas.*

3. Give other forms of *prehendo, arbor, satis, divitior, perluceo.*

4. Abl. Sing. and Genit. Pl., *memor, pubes, puter, lacer.*

5. Turn into *Oratio Recta* (Caesar to the Germans)—*Sibi nullam cum iis (i.e., Germanis) amicitiam esse posse, si in Gallia remanerent; neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare.*

6. Translate and comment on—*Eum, si ulla in te pietas esset, colere debebas; iram Senatus timebat, ni paruisset legatis.*

7. Make a Conditional Sentence using the Pres. Subjunct. Give the English.

8. Translate—My friends, of whom I have many, were present; he sells his corn as high as possible; I don't know if he is willing; if he goes, I shall.

106.

1. Form Adjectives from *coelum*, *forum*, *turba*, *urbs*, *salus*.

2. Lat. for—North, South, East, and West winds.

3. Princ. Parts and Engl., *cogo*, *cognosco*, *dedo*, *ineo*, *prosum*.

4. Show the two constructions of *dono*, *consentio*, *intercludo*.

5. Meaning and examples of the Prepositions *palam*, *tenuis*, *erga*, *secundum*.

6. Compare *habilis*, *tenuis*, *egenus*, *celeber*, *multum*.

7. Comment on—*Sunt quos curriculo pulverem collegisse juvat ; praemium proposuit, si quis hostem occidisset*.

8. Translate—I have nothing to say about this matter; when you read this I shall have started; I could never be persuaded that this is true.

107.

1. Genit., Gend., and Engl., *aestus*, *lacus*, *unguis*, *pignus*, *verber*.

2. Feminine forms of *gallus*, *leo*, *nepos*, *socer*, *lupus*.

3. Parse *fare*, *horam*, *ferris*, *osurus*, *proderit*.

4. Explain—Suboblique Clause. Give example.

5. Meaning of *demum*, *alibi*, *plerumque*, *haudquam*.

6. Explain the Subjunctives—*Neque enim aliae erant naves, quibus reportari possent ; Caesar questus est quod bellum sine causa intulissent.*

7. Translate—Who can doubt that this is better? he knows this and cannot deny it ; they begged us to come to their help.

8. Translate—*Per me stetit quominus iret ; accedit quod patrem amo.*

108.

1. Parse *arripe*, *facessunt*, *stravere*, *stirpis*, *prodat*.

2. Form Abstract Nouns from *asper*, *laetus*, *altus*, *dulcis*, *magnificus*.

3. Give various meanings of *sinus*, *aestus*, *tergum*, *ordo*.

4. Show the various meanings and uses of *ut*.

5. English of *quingeni*, *triciens*, MDCLXIV., CCI⁰⁰.

6. Nomin. and Engl., *quisnam*, *ecquis*, *quisquis*, *quivis*.

7. Translate with notes—*Precatur ut incolumi abire sibi liceat ; Amici Neronem orabant cavere insidias.*

8. Translate—They may (possibly) go ; you may go (if you like) ; they might have sent help, but they would not ; such a storm arose as I never saw before.

109.

1. Make a table showing the Locative endings, Sing. and Plur., in the First, Second and Third Declensions.

2. Distinguish *nunc, jam, autem* (now); *semel, olim*.

3. Lat. for—To besiege, attack, storm, surrender (a town).

4. Show by examples the uses of *priusquam* and *quoniam*.

5. Parse *euntis, solis, nectis, cratera, limite*.

6. Decline *nemo, plus, mille*.

7. Distinguish *utile est Caium adesse*; *utile est quod Caius adest*; *inimici nostri*; *inimici nobis*.

8. Translate—A friend of mine; there are ten of us present; the wise Plato; the shorter the better; do not repent.

110.

1. Genit. and Engl., *compes, species, moles, seges, aries*.

2. Distinguish *sōles, sōles*; *mānes, mānes*; *sēni, sēni*; *dūci, dūci*.

3. Translate—Give me what you have; tell me what you wish.

4. Show by examples the various ways of expressing "Purpose" in Latin.

5. Lat. for—5th July, 17th November, 15th May.
6. Give examples of Dative expressing “result of action”.

7. Translate—*Longe alia ac tu scripseras nobis narrantur. Qua es prudentia, nihil te fugiet.*

8. Translate—The richer he becomes the more wretched he is; they say they are ready to undergo any danger; any one may go, but I don't believe any one will.

III.

1. Parse *salutas, remige, pateras, aevi, ruat.*
2. Lat. for—To launch; go on board; set sail; up stream; down stream.
3. Distinguish Co-ordinative and Subordinative Conjunctions. Three examples of each.
4. Give the Latin for “after” as Preposition, Adverb, and Conjunction.
5. How are the suffixes *-met, -te, -pte, -ce* used?
6. Turn into *Oratio Recta*—(*Orabant ut*) *sibi auxilium ferret, quod graviter a Suebis premerentur; vel si id facere prohiberetur, exercitum Rhenum transporter; id sibi satis futurum.*
7. Translate—You ought not to have done it; many great wars have been waged; what praise is there, of which he is not worthy?
8. Translate—*Demus beneficia necne in nostra est potestate; haud scio an recte dixerim.*

II2.

1. Derivation of *auspiciū*, *devius*, *ingenium*, *funestus*.

2. Give Transitive and Intransitive Verbs for—Hang, change, land, turn, burn.

3. Distinguish *utrum* . . . *an* ; *sive* . . . *sive*.

4. Parse *subactis*, *mercede*, *amplecti*, *inita*.

5. Give examples of use of Supines in *-um*, and in *-u*.

6. Princ. Parts and Engl., *lego*, *cedo*, *tero*, *lino*, *sero*.

7. Translate—*Tantum non ad portas bellum erat ; pudor non lati auxilii patres cepit*.

8. Translate—It was you who did it ; he will do it if he can ; I would do it if I could ; we need a leader ; he left his baggage in order to travel more quickly.

II3.

1. First Sing., Imperf. Subj. *nuntio*, *jacio*, *fero*, *ferio*, *spolio*.

2. Lat. for—To commit suicide ; debt ; revolution ; adversity.

3. Distinguish *quam* (how) and *quomodo* ; *cum* (when) and *quando*.

4. Parse in different ways *versus*, *vomere*, *feras*, *cadis*.

5. Show construction of *refert*, *libet*, *constat*, *piget*.

6. Give examples of Gerundive Attraction in Genit. and Accus.

7. Translate with notes—*Turpitudine pejus est quam dolor ; tempus necessitasque postulat.*

8. Translate—Ten years after the birth of Augustus ; men, women, and children, all were slain ; he does it, not because he is poor, but because he is avaricious.

II4.

1. Nom., Genit., and Engl., *epulis, rivis, aevi, moribus, femori.*

2. Distinguish *nonnunquam* and *nunquam non ; aut* and *vel.*

3. Parse *libet, libat, iterarunt, intereant, jactent.*

4. Explain—Periphrastic Conjugation.

5. Latin for—800, 29, 126, twenty times, thirteen each.

6. Translate—We shall have to take arms ; we shall have to start at once ; we shall have to obey the general ; we shall have to use our swords.

7. Translate with notes—*Inutile ferrum cingitur ; postulatur a me ; vox hominem sonat.*

8. Translate—They are different from what they were ; some like one food, some another ; as long as you remain here you will be safe.

II5.

1. Compare *uberrima, deterior, altius, pessime*.
2. Form Diminutives of *liber, rex, signum, parvus, labrum*.
3. Distinguish *vetus* and *antiquus* : *jure* and *rite* ; *posco* and *postulo*.
4. Translate—I cannot help believing ; it is impossible not to believe.
5. Parse *trivēre, galeas, norint, rostris, cernes*.
6. Turn into *Oratio Recta*—*Pedites, si suis auxilium ferant, iter facere non posse ; si, id quod magis futurum confidat, suae salutis consulant, usu rerum necessariarum spoliatum iri*.
7. Translate—*Receptui canere ; actum est de republica ; quid sibi vult haec oratio ?*
8. Translate—I have been in this island for the last ten years ; I have not seen him for the last ten days ; you must not go away before I come back.

II6.

1. Notice peculiarities in Declension of *ver, plebs, partus, apis, as*.
2. Derive *mando, mansio, messis, peregrinus*.
3. Princ. Parts and Engl., *percello, erro, effodio, dirimo, crucio*.
4. Distinguish *quanquam* and *quamvis*.

5. Explain—Metaphor, Simile. Give examples.

6. Decline in Sing., *par*, *pubes*; in Pl., *vetus*, *memor*.

7. Translate—*Nihil reliqui; ventum erat ad Vestae; animadvertere in aliquem; stare promissis*.

8. Translate—The wealthy city of Capua; under these circumstances; besides writing books he tills the fields; he bade them throw away what they were carrying.

II7.

1. Compare the Adverbs *prope*, *post*, *paullum*, *intus*.

2. Give various meanings of *marmor*, *meridies*, *hospes*, *jus*, *lustrum*.

3. Form Adverbs from *sentio*, *crudelis*, *dulcis*, *singulus*, *laetus*.

4. Parse *revisit*, *fabor*, *rotis*, *exercite*, *para*.

5. When can the Ablative of Comparison not be used? Give example.

6. Translate—*Rempubicam flocci non faciunt; haec cum viderem, quid agerem?*

7. Explain and give an example of Attraction of Case.

8. Translate—To my inquiry he replied as follows; it is said of Medea that she fled; whatever I do there are some who blame me.

II8.

1. Genit., Gend., and Engl., *lucus, funus, anguis, hostia, robur.*

2. Lat. for—A mortal wound ; a famous orator ; to seize the throne.

3. Explain and give example of—Virtually Sub-oblique Clause.

4. Parse *arcas, arces, arceas, arcum, amictus.*

5. Give examples of the Latin word for “before,” used as Preposition, Adverb, and Conjunction.

6. Turn into *Oratio Recta*—(*Cohortatus est*) *ne perturbarentur animo incommodo ; errare si qui in bello omnes secundos rerum proventus expectarent ; sibi nunquam placuisse urbem defendi, cujus rei testes ipsos haberet.*

7. Translate—He routed and pursued the enemy ; every one knows he went away and never returned ; he said he could not go because he was ill.

8. Translate with notes—*Tuum, hominis simplicis, pectus vidimus ; nihil habebam quod scriberem.*

II9.

1. Form Adjectives from *ros, nix, rus, hiems, ramus.*

2. Distinguish *oblītus, oblītus ; frēti, frēti ; vērus, vērus ; patēre, patēre.*

3. Princ. Parts and Engl., *tollo, cieo, tero, sedo, torreo.*

4. Show construction of *patior*, *peto*, *minor*, *ignosco*.
5. Parse *fare*, *ilice*, *complerant*, *praeustis*, *nequire*.
6. Give various Latin words for—Therefore, also, but.
7. Translate with notes—*Non mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis ; in quem primum locum egressi sunt, Troja vocatur.*

8. Translate—My daughter married his son ; there is nothing to hinder us from starting ; we will ourselves inflict punishment on him.

120.

1. Parse *parta*, *vices*, *nantes*, *manderet*.
2. Lat. for—To halt, retreat, engage, rout, fight on horseback.
3. Notice peculiarities in *mereor*, *prandeo*, *vapulo*, *fido*.
4. Distinguish *moneo* followed by *ut* and Subjunct. ; *moneo* followed by Acc. and Infin.
5. Form Abstract Nouns from *magnus*, *laetus*, *juvenis*, *sanctus*.
6. Turn into *Oratio Obliqua*—“*Haec ut intellegatis,*” *inquit* ; “*a me sincere pronuntiari, audite Romanos milites.*”
7. Translate with notes—*Cum ver esse coeperat, Verres dabat se labori ; agros relicturi erant, nisi litteras misissent.*

8. Translate—As the tree falls, so shall it lie; being asked his opinion, the bold Horatius replied as follows.

I21.

1. Genit. Sing., Gend., and Engl., *rete, as, cinis, motus, cespes*.

2. Parse *revisit, sudarit, proderat, perculit, adeas*.

3. Give various meanings of *carcer, cuneus, pendo, clavus*.

4. Princ. Parts and Engl., *concido, concido, concedo, fulgeo, fulcio*.

5. Show the construction of *dono, veto, posco*.

6. Explain and give examples of Zeugma and Hendiadys.

7. Translate—*Fac bono sis animo; ita vivam ut te amo; vis-ne locum mutemus? sane quidem*.

8. Translate—Had I not seen it myself I should not have believed it; surely you do not think he has done anything against the laws.

I22.

1. Point out peculiarities in Declension of *vulgus, talentum, locus, apis, requies*.

2. Derive—Pension, mayor, cloister, crescent, property.

3. Give the modern names for *Ister*, *Brundisium*, *Padus*, *Lugdunum*.
4. Distinguish *paries*, *parias*, *pares*, *paras*.
5. Compare *paulum*, *prope*, *frugi*, *utilis*, *creber*.
6. Classify the uses of *dum*.
7. Translate—*Erat majestatis Populi Romani prohibere injuriam ; adeone hominem esse infelicem quenquam.*
8. Translate—If what you say is true, he ought to be punished ; it is vain for him to deny that he was present.

123.

1. Nom. Sing., Gend., and Engl., *febri*, *farre*, *vellere*, *vallo*, *mole*.
2. Distinguish *vir* and *homo* ; *hostis* and *inimicus*.
3. Form Adjectives from *Styx*, *Samnium*, *Tarentum*, *Libya*.
4. Princ. Parts and Engl., *gesto*, *dedo*, *coeo*, *sentio*, *nato*.
5. Give examples of—Ablat. of Quality, Objective Genitive, Dative of Purpose.
6. Lat. for—530, 25th, forty times, 15th July.
7. Translate with notes—*Suspikor te eisdem rebus, quibus me ipsum, commoveri ; potitus est iis artibus, quas qui tenent, eruditi appellantur.*

124.

1. Ablat. Sing., Genit. Pl., and Engl., *bos, lis, species, vates, portus.*

2. Distinguish *aestas* and *aestus*; *rēfert* and *rēfert*; *ferit* and *feret*.

3. What winds are Aquilo, Boreas, Zephyrus, Notus, Anster?

4. Princ. Parts and Engl., *diligo, deligo, delego, deleo.*

5. Compound *ab, ago*; *sub, rego*; *com, eo*; *ex, quaero.*

6. Construct sentences showing the distinction between *ne quis* and *ut nemo*.

7. Translate with notes—*Nemo erit qui credat, te invito, provinciam tibi decretam esse; non audimus ea quae natura monemur.*

8. Translate—It is of the highest importance I should see you; we shall have to remain here till the signal is given.

125.

1. Parse *ubere, resedit, angue, revisant, favos.*

2. Give the Masculine terminations of Third Declension, with one example and one exception to each.

3. Give various meanings of *lacertus, tempora, cuniculus, persona.*

4. Show the force of the prefix in *complere*, *diffugio*, *detego*, *evinco*.

5. Princ. Parts and Engl., *sedo*, *sedeo*, *sido*, *viso*, *ico*.

6. Explain—P.C., O.M., A.U.C., S.P.Q.R.

7. Translate with notes—*Queritur de Milone per vim expulso* ; *Alexander, audito Darium appropinquare, obviam ire constituit*.

8. Translate—They said that if they had known they would have gone ; they begged him to send one of his servants to them.

126.

1. Genit. Sing. and meaning, *anceps*, *auceps*, *princeps*, *praeceps*.

2. Write out Pres. Indic., Fut. Simple, and Imperative of *patior*.

3. Give the modern names of *Iberus*, *Sequana*, *Lusitania*, *Lacus Lemannus*.

4. Form Adjectives from *rus*, *frater*, *rapio*, *fleo*, *aurum*.

5. Compare *nequam*, *habilis*, *parum*, *obliquus*.

6. Classify the various uses of *cum* (Conjunction).

7. Translate—*Omne animal id agit ut se conservet ; habere quaestui rempublicam turpe est*.

8. Translate—I believe that if you ask him he will deny ; he has so behaved himself as to be hateful to the citizens.

127.

1. Decline in Sing., *aes, aer, vis, ver*.
2. Parse *verrent, quierunt, nate, peracta, spectent*.
3. Give the various meanings (with construction) of *vaco, convenio, animadverto*.
4. Princ. Parts and Engl., *intro, introeo, furo, furor, conniveo*.
5. Distinguish *ures, auras; vēlis, vēlis; orā, orā*.
6. Explain—Gerundive Attraction. Give examples.
7. Turn into *Oratio Obliqua* (after Verb in Historic Tense)—*Si ea, quae in longinquis nationibus geruntur, ignoratis, respicite finitimam Galliam, quae perpetua servitute premitur*.
8. Translate—He is more brave than fortunate; not only am I not angry, but I do not even blame you.

128.

1. Decline in Plur., *deus, vas (n.), par, apis*.
2. Distinguish *clavis, clavus, clava, clivus* (all Nom.).
3. Show the force of the prefix in *perturbo, subrideo, subsequor, suspendo*.
4. Explain—"Indirect Question". Give an example.
5. Nom. and Gen. Sing. and Engl., *quis, quis? idem, aliquis, uterque*.

6. Give all tenses of the Infinitive of *volo* (wish), *fio*, *odi*, *pudet*.

7. Turn into *Oratio Recta*—*Si nihil esset durius, nullo cum periculo ad proximam legionem perventuros ; si Gallia cum Germanis consentiret unam esse in celebritate positam salutem.*

8. Translate—The result was that he was condemned to death ; they offered help without being asked.

129.

1. Parse in two ways *pellis, vitas, vellere, est, suis*.

2. Form Adjectives from *fraus, ager, queror, fugio, teneo*.

3. Distinguish *alius, alter ; demum, denique ; aliqui, nonnulli*.

4. Notice peculiarities in the Verbs *fido, ědo, liceo, potior, imitor*.

5. Distinguish the use of *quin* and *quominus* with Verbs of Hindrance.

6. Translate with notes—*Cum singulas binae ac ternae naves circumsteterant, milites transcendere in hostium naves contendebant.*

7. Translate—You know the speed with which he travels ; it was our fault that he did not escape.

8. Nom. and Acc. Sing. and Engl., *quisque, quisquis, quisquam, quisnam*.

130.

1. Genit. Sing. and Pl., and Engl., *sollers*, *biceps*, *turbo*, *ovile*, *strages*.

2. Distinguish *patera* and *poculum*; *scutum* and *clipeus*; *acies* and *agmen*.

3. Parse *limite*, *cubilia*, *transit*, *confossus*, *porrectum*.

4. Princ. Parts and Engl., *confiteor*, *sopio*, *elicio*, *hio*, *lacezzo*.

5. Give various Latin words for—"Wherefore," "although".

6. Explain—Historic Infinitive, Historic Present.

7. Turn into *Oratio Obliqua* (in Historic Sequence)—*Nolite arbitrari me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam fore; neque enim dum eram vobiscum, animum meum videbatis, sed eum esse in hoc corpore ex iis rebus, quas gerebam, intelligebatis*.

8. Translate—I have not seen him for ten years; in spite of his wealth, I do not envy him.

131.

1. Notice peculiarities in Declension of *suus*, *memor*, *dexter*, *Orpheus*.

2. Give the exceptions to the Gender rule for the Fourth Declension.

3. Translate and distinguish—*Nescio quid dixit* and *nescio quid dixerit*.

4. Decline the Verb-Noun *scribere*.
5. Lat. for—4th June, 29th September, $\frac{3}{4}$, 675.
6. Distinguish Co-ordinating and Subordinating Conjunctions.
7. Turn into *Oratio Obliqua*—*An dubitamus quin Romani ad nos interficiendos concurrant? Proinde si quid in nobis animi est, persequamur eorum mortem, qui indignissime interierunt.*
8. Translate—We never go into the town without seeing him; he complained of their not having come to his help.

132.

1. Lat. for—Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, with the corresponding Adjectives.
2. Parse *coit, celarat, marem, fidibus, ferreris*.
3. Give various meanings of *clavus, classis, munus, modus*.
4. Distinguish *quisque* and *uterque*; *quisquam* and *ullus*; *plus* and *magis*.
5. Give various Latin words for—Also, only, therefore.
6. Explain—"Historic *cum*," "Inverse *cum*".
7. Translate with notes—*Virgines longam indutae vestem; non omnia quae dolemus queri possumus.*
8. Translate—To this must be added the fact that he is poor; I fear you do not understand the extent of the danger.

133.

1. Give the Feminine terminations of Third Declension, with one example and one exception to each.
2. Distinguish *nec*, *necne*, and *neve*; *aut*, *vel*, *an*.
3. Abl. Sing. and Genit. Pl., *pubes*, *inops*, *puter*, *satur*, *aeger*.
4. Explain—Spondee, Trochee, Iambus, Tribrach.
5. Write out the Verb Infinite of *proficiscor*.
6. Give rule for the Tense of the Infin. in Indirect Statement (Acc. and Infin.).
7. Translate with notes—*Nuda genu nodoque sinus collecta fluentes; quod Silius tecum loqui vult, potes id mea voluntate facere*.
8. Translate—I shall never be persuaded that he is worthy of being chosen; scarcely had he said this when the messenger returned.

134.

1. Parse *obortis*, *sospite*, *tunsis*, *mandemus*, *figi*.
2. Distinguish *exitium*, *exitus*; *dolor*, *dolus*; *comitas*, *comites*.
3. Princ. Parts and Engl., *suspicio*, *suspikor*, *abscindo*, *abscedo*, *vello*, *velo*.
4. English of *nimis*, *parum*, *ferme*, *perinde*, *secus*.
5. Distinguish *ante* and *antequam*. Give examples.

6. Derive *judicium, simplex, litera, fatum*.

7. Turn into *Oratio Recta*—*Id se facile ex humilitate sua probare posse; quod non adeo sit imperitus rerum ut suis copiis Populum Romanum superari posse confidat.*

8. Translate—If you were to bid him, he would do it; if Cæsar were living, he would deny this.

135.

1. Notice peculiarities in Declensions of *coelicolae, ales, ficus, nemo, jugerum*.

2. Explain—*Sella curulis, fasces, latus clavus*.

3. Supply the ellipse in *quid multa? fortuna fortes; calidam potare*.

4. English of *de industria; ex sententia; apud me; nihil ad rem*.

5. Explain and give examples of—Dative of Agent, Cognate Accusative.

6. Translate with notes—*Per exploratores certior factus est, ex ea parte, quam Gallis concesserat, omnes noctu discessisse*.

7. Parse *desierant, ferit, genuere, fores, vice*.

8. Translate—Whether you believe it or not, this is true; surely you are not foolish enough to doubt his courage.

136.

1. Parse *aequem, jugis, potis, pepigere, caligine*.
2. Lat. for—To resign office ; to convict of bribery ; a vote.
3. Princ. Parts and Engl., *concino, expio, nutrio, comburo, comedo*.
4. Distinguish *nōtus, nōtus ; liber, liber ; māne, māne ; lēgis, lēgis*.
5. Show the construction of *quia, quam, quoad*.
6. Turn into *Oratio Recta*—*Se ex illa die, qua in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse desiisse*.
7. Translate—I will not leave the city without letting you know ; he promised a reward to the man who crossed first.

137.

1. Nom. and Gen. Sing. and Engl., *inopum, marem, cultri, sanguine*.
2. Write out Pres. Indic., *ēdo, prosum*.
3. Latin names for—The Black Sea ; Sea of Marmora ; Danube ; Don.
4. Princ. Parts and Engl., *confligo, conflictio, discedo, decīdo, decīdo*.
5. Translate—One party ; the other party ; both parties.
6. Show the various uses of *quod* (Conjunction).

7. Translate with notes—*Cum quæpiam cohors impetum fecerat, hostes velocissime refugiebant; rediit paulo post quod se oblitum nescio quid diceret.*

8. Translate—If a storm were to arise, the danger would be very great; if once the bridge is taken, what hope to save the town.

138.

1. Give the Neuter (Nominative) terminations of Third Declension, with one example of each.

2. Explain—*Pollice verso, vertere stilum, candidatus.*

3. Show the construction of *deceat, libet, restat, juvat.*

4. Parse *servent, farier, aris, experiare, servietis.*

5. English equivalent of *Prid. Kal. Jun.; A.D. III., Kal. Oct.; A.D. VI., Non. Mai.*

6. Distinguish the uses of Pres. and Imperf. Subj. in Conditional Clauses.

7. Translate with notes—*Solvendo non esse; nusquam gentium; quin taces? fac scribas; cui bono?*

8. Translate—They read books without understanding them; we do not know when the work will be completed.

139.

1. Write out Pres. Indic., *aio, inquam.* Distinguish their uses.

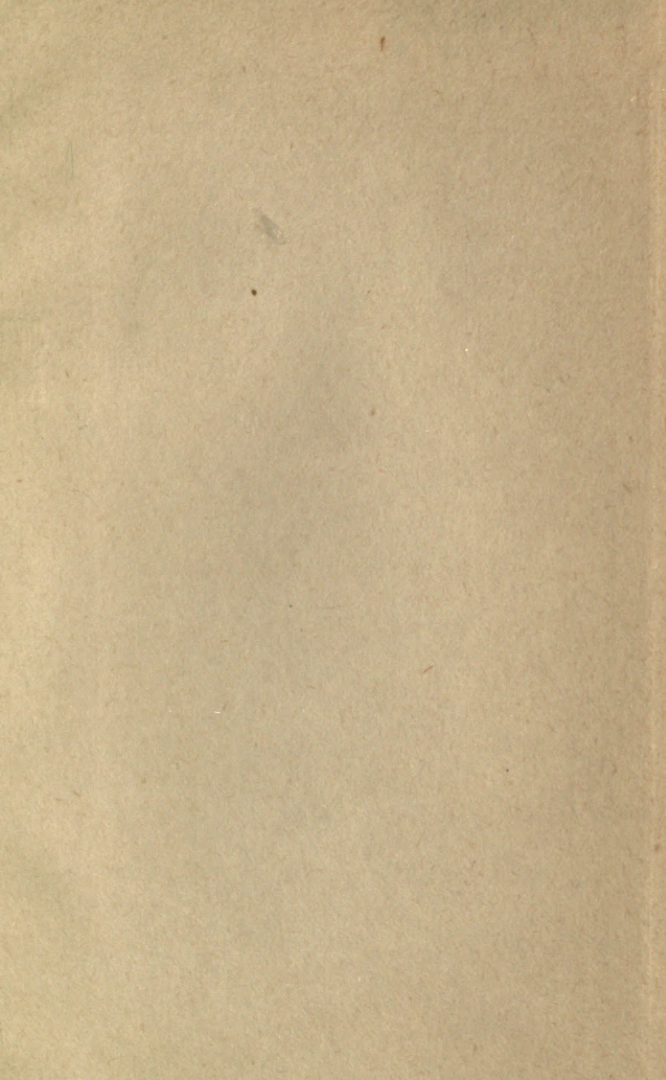
2. Explain—*Hastati, principes, triarii.*

3. Princ. Parts and Engl., *torreo, torqueo, pungo, pango, pingo.*

4. Distinguish *verē*, *veru*, *vero* ; *arcus*, *arctus*, *acus*.
5. Derive *passus* (a pace), *integer*, *mansuetus*, *praeceps*.
6. Lat. for—Same . . . as ; as . . . as ; just . . . as.
7. How are questions turned into *Oratio Obliqua* ?
8. Translate—He gave them a city to dwell in ; it makes all the difference whether he was present or not.

140.

1. Princ. Parts and Engl., *appello*, *deligo*, *concido*.
2. Various meanings of *lustrum*, *sinus*, *aestus*, *jus*, *clavus*.
3. Parse *revulsum*, *orsa*, *patuere*, *miserate*, *praepetibus*.
4. Latin for—One camp ; two camps ; more than 600.
5. Compare the Latin with the English scheme of Tenses.
6. Turn into *Oratio Recta*—*Si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet, num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse ?*
7. Translate—He caused a bridge to be made ; without waiting for the other consul he joined battle.



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